

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1859

The result of the fugitive slave case, in Philadelphia-brought about directly in the face of, and contrary to, the most positive proof, from the most unimpeachable sources -will naturally, and we may add, properly, cause, to say the least, dissatisfaction and of a whole week arriving together in one indignation at the South-it being another days's mail. evidence of the difficulty experienced in carrying out a Law of the land, in those sections of the country where the passions, and prejudices, and feelings of the people, are opposed to that law. This is, or should be, a country where the Law must be paramount and supreme, if we wish to see its institutions preserved, its peace maintained, and its union and harmony secured. The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted, we admit, for the preservation and protection, particularly, of the people of the South-but the people of all sections are interested in upholding it, and obeying it, because it is the law-because it is for the berefit of their fellow-citizens-and because, to deny their constitutional obligations and repudiate their bounden duty, is to create alienation and distrust, to excite agitation and strife, to invite retaliation, and to array one portion of the Union against the other. If it be answered, that in the case before us, the matter was legally tried, and the legal decision of the proper tribunal must be taken as correct, we reply, as we have before said, that no argument of this kind can cover up or conceal the fact, that fraud and perjury were resorted to, in order to accomplish the defeat of the law, and that the identification of the fugitive, and the proof of his being a fugitive slave, was ample and complete; and that he was liberated, in truth, only in compliance with the popular wish that he should be set free. The proof presented in this case, adduced to show a title to any other property, would have settled the matter for the claimant, in five minutes. In a matter, where the Fugitive Slave Law was concerned, it weighed nothing in the scale!

Commissioner Bowlin, it seems, is quite Casarian in the diplomatic line! He has, with the aid of the Emperor of Brazil, Gen. Urquiza, &c., (according to the reports,) made a speedy end of the Paraguayan difficulty-Paraguay pleased enough to have "a safe deliverance." The Commissioner "came, of the State vs. Richard A. Harwood, indictwith all its armament, will come back-not Stephen Brady, was tried; Diggs for the having an opportunity to knock the walls of a fort about Lopes's ears we trust with the diet of not guilty. officers and crews in good health, and the steamers in a condition to be sold for as much | the 31st ultimo, Edward W. Belt, Esq., Trusas they cost—though that is questionable! Is Paraguay to be made to "foot the bill" of expedition? At any rate, the people of this phrey, Esq., at \$25 per acre. country will be glad that there is to be no further outlay.

The Charleston Mercury, discussing the steadily increasing tendency of political parties towards a purely sectional organization, expresses some doubt as to whether the sold at public sale, Brooke Hill, adjoining are bought in New York, and then re-sold Charleston nominating convention will ever Mount Calvert, and belonging to the same meet, and says that if it does, the Democratted in it by southern delegates. The whole party in the north, it alleges, is tainted to the north, it alleges, is tainted to the north it alleges to with anti-slavery heresies or prejudices, and it is utterly averse to supporting the slaveholding States in the assertion of their rights. It cites the refusal of the Northern Democracy to sustain the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan, and their general desertion of his administration, in support of this opinion. Meantime, it says, the Southern Democracy is gradually crystallising to meet this hostile organization; and it looks forward to a purely sectional contest at the next election.

Since the second week in February, Mr. Wm. C. Burton, of Lynchburg Va., has lost five valuable negroes, and has at this time two others, whose situations are extremely critical. Previous to the beginning of the present year these slaves were all in the enjoyment of good health. About the latter part of January, they were taken sick, all at the same time, and of the eight thus singularly affected, only one has recovered.— The last one died on Saturday night.

The Whig General Committee of New York had a meeting on Monday evening, at which Mr. Hiram Ketchum presided and made a speech. The gist of his remarks was to the effect that the Whigs would not allow themselves to be forced by either the Republicans or Democrats to support any man for the Presidency, except a man who by his antecedents had proved himself a national man, and who could be relied on as a national Chief Magistrate.

One of our contemporaries in Virginia, lately attended Westmoreland Court, and records as his experience—"that there was too much politics, and too little money there, for his convenience." We hope for better things hereafter.

The New York Herald advises the President to send the Paraguay fleet, as soon as ever it returns to this country, to the ports of Nicaragua, to operate there!

The "American State Council, of Maryland," met in Baltimore, on the 7th, and adopted resolutions in tavor of the co-operation of the "whole body of Conservative Opposition, in all the States of the Union, to send delegates hereafter to a convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, whose past life, eminent fitness, and unquestionable nationality, shall entitle them to the conservative support of the whole country." They repudiate sectionalism in every shape or form, whether as Abolitionists at the North, or as Secessionists at the

The correspondence of the New York Harald from Utah, up to the 9th of March, Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. states that the citizens of that Territory conand new federal officers to their Territory, though at first it promised a collision, is turning to their advantage. Every mail brings confirmation of a good understanding between vouch-that Brigham Young is unpopular with the Mormons, and that he has agents in the northern provinces of Mexico, and also move and set up an independent hierarchy.

"Exedra," the residence of the late Dr. D. Heaton, near Purcellville, in Loudoun county, was last week sold to Dr. Robert Gorman of Florida, for the sum of \$4,000.

Our New Orleans exchanges continue to come to us, "all in a bunch"-the papers

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Washington, April 6 .- The Postmaster General has, by letter, informed the Boston committee that \$12,000 must be deposited in specie for the rent of the Sumner street post office, and \$600 for the expense attending the removal, after which the order will issue restoring the office to State street.

It is asserted in usually reliable quarters that after the 30th September next, the mails will be carried between New York and San Francisco by the Nicaragua instead of the Panama route, the contract to continue until the 30th of June, 1860, the end of the present fiscal year, leaving Congress to determine, meantime, what shall be done after that date. The authority for this contract is claimed under the law of 1845.

The jury in the Sickles case is generally regarded as a good one, it being composed of some of the most respectable citizens of the District of Columbia.

New Orleans, April 5.—The steamer Philadelphia sailed to-day for New York with \$83,000.

The Contyacoolcos arrived up uninjured from grounding. She leaves on Tuesday via Tehauntepec, and the Quaker City same day for Havana and New York.

Vessels continue to go regularly over the

Boston, April 6 .- The much talked of opposition line to Halifax was to-day defeated by the Senate again rejecting the bill, which had been revived in the House. The Legislature adjourns finally to-day, and thus the matter is effectually postponed indefi-

Boston, April 5 .- Ralph H. Cutter stalbed Richard H. Thacher, a commission merchant of this city, in the arm with a sword cane, this afternoon, in consequence of some mercantile misunderstanding. Cutter was arrested this morning. Both parties are

men of high standing.

New ORLEANS, April 5.—The lumber-yard of Brady & Co., was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. A fire broke out in the leves steam cotton

press to-day, by which ten thousand bales of cotton were consumed. (?)

Prince George's County, Md.

THE CIRCUIT COURT .- The regular Spring Term of the Circuit Court for this county met here on Monday last. On yesterday the case r, and conquered"—and the warlike fleet, ed for an assault with intent to kill, upon State, Bowie and Berry for defence. The regularly and at short intervals to all the jury, after a brief absence, rendered a ver-SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- On Thursday,

tee, sold at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of Zadok C. Chesley, deceased, consisting of one hundred and thirty one expense incurred by the fitting out of the acres It was purchased by William P. Pum-

On Friday, the first instant, Richard B. B. Chew, esq., Trustee, sold "Mount Calvert," the home place of the late Captain John Brookes, containing six hundred and twenty acres of land, to Major Samuel II. Berry, at \$48.86 per acre.

On the same day, C. C. Magruder, esq., estate, containing three hundred and twenty acres of upland and sixty acres of contingu-

advanced as to be ready for the reception of will buy from the importer or first hands as and the Potomac river, and other corresponpupils during the coming Fall. One of the well as the New York jobber. They can dence with other Southern Railroad Compaing its completion.

hear that a number of cases of pneumonia out of the city and the market become reand pleurisy, are prevailing to a great extent lieved of that amount, lower rates will ac- enabling the South to have a speedy and cheap intelligence to examine this matter. What in that neighborhood, none however, have tually be accepted to accomplish this obproved fatal-thanks to our skilful physi- ject; and thus it is that either your city or cians .- Planter's Adv.

Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., April 6th.-Mr. Jewell, the republican candidate for mayor, was elected yesterday by 200 majority. A large ma-jority of republican aldermen and councilmen were also elected.

cipal election held yesterday, Mr. Senter, the goods. Some persons who consider themrepublican candidate for mayor was elected. selves very shrewd, are often laughed at The entire republican ticket is probably elec- for such folly by even those who sell them ted, though the vote has not yet been entire- the goods, after their backs are turned-but ly counted.

Connecticut, have elected 120 representatives; you to-day but for the desire to bring before the democrats 99; with 18 towns to hear from. your readers, the article from the "Ameri-The republican majority will be about 25 in | can." the House. The Senate will stand twelve republicans to nine democrats. Buckingham, for governor, will have about 2,500 plurality in the State. The republicans elect their Congressmen in the first district by 65: second district over 300; third district over 500, and the fourth district by about 800.

The Jury to Try the Sickles Case. The following is a list of the Jury to try

the Sickles case:-Reason Arnold, of Washington county, far

2. James L. Davis, of Washington county, far-3. John E. Neale, of Washington city, merchant. 4. Wm. M. Hopkins, of Washington city, gent's furnishing store. 5. William Bond, of Washington city, shoema-

James Kelly, of Washington city, tinner. Wm. C. Harper, of Washington city, grocer. Henry M. Knight, of Washington city, grocer. 9. Jesse B. Wilson, Washington city, grocer. 10. John McDermott, of Washington city, coach-

maker.
11. Wm. M. Moore, of Washington city, grocer. 12. Alpheus S. Wight, of Washington city, cabi-

Militia Musters.

Another one of those Virginia farces, y'clept a "militia muster," took place in Leesburg, on Saturday last. Unless the system is materially improved, and these periodical parades conducted in better style than they seem to have been throughout the State, the sooner the entire thing is done away with, the better .- Loudoun Mirror.

Letter from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 6 .- For the benefit of clude that it is about time to again knock at those of your readers who do not see the slave Daniel Dangerfield alias Webster, arthe door of Congress and apply for admission Baltimore American, one of the leading com- rested at Harrisburg on the claim of Mrs. into the Union as a sovereign State. The mercial papers of this city, I ask the favor Elizabeth Simpson, of Loudoun county, Va., Mormons are satisfied that sending the army of you to publish the following from the commercial article of said paper, dated the 5th instant-As it refers particularly to the present state of the trade of this city, and fu- March or April of 1853; that he himself was ted your interests and your feelings, and now ture prospects, and the means to be employthe military and civil chief in the Territory ed to keep what she has and to get what she on Mormon matters. It is stated, however needs, it will be found confirmatory of the -but with what degree of truth we do not views. I have heretofore presented, as to the course to be pursued by your citizens, and however, volunteered to go further, and tesespecially so when such a large city as this, and more particularly the overgrown city in Central America, prospecting for a location, to which he and his partizans may respirit of the motto that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The dull summer months may be well employed by many of your merchants and others, by going through the country and taking time to explain why Alexandrians can hold out inducements to them that no other place can. Much will be gained by a familiar home visit to the countrymen, and thus bring closer the ties that now bind you. But here is the article to which I have referred:

"Trade up town is also of a limited character. Some of the jobbers are doing a fair business, but the business cannot be said to be well distributed among the trade. Upon inquiry into the cause of this apparent favoritism, we find that some houses have been industriously engaged during the season when there was not much doing, in travelling through the country stating to the country merchants facts as they related to Ballimore as a market for the different articles necessary to a goood assortment of goods for the country, while others have quietly remained at home and taken their ease. The consequence is the former have made not only themselves friends and business, but have made them also for the city. They are now busy and have been so, while many others are doing but little. This is an important matter, and should be considered by those whose desire it is to develop the business of the city and advance their own interests.

"With the many advantages of which New York boasts as a large market, &c., her business men are fully alive to the importance of this system, among the many others, of advertising, and there is scarcely a village of the slightest importance in the South or West that is not visited by some two or three men, (and those of good standing and character, for among them we find many of our best men who have been taken from us,) hunting up business. If there is a necessity for New York doing this, how much more so is it for us? How has New York established and built up her numerous lines of vessels to the different ports of the country? In no other way but by bringing the trade there to carry: and the same thing could be done here, if not to such a large extent, certainly to a very important one. We are assured by men of known integrity and character in the dry goods trade, that they could very easily increase their business, which is already large, to three or four times the amount, and that they are anxious to have additional houses to do the trade. We are also assured by the houses here which are busy, while others are doing nothing, that two-thirds of their business is the result of travelling through the country by their young men, and mostly on orders from such persons as seldom, if ever, come to Baltimore.

"We have been shown letters from the South, where there is certainly a very desirable trade, which we shall lose unless an effort is made to retain it, complaining of our want of facilities for shipping goods. To do this we need connections by rail at Alexan-dria, besides the establi-hing of lines to run prominent points South. The only thing necessary to do this, is for the merchants to send the best business men to be had to those points, and to let the people know of the advantages to be gained by trading with Baltimore. They will thus get a large portion of the trade, and this, once obtained, such connections as are necessary will be sure to follow. Unless something of this sort is done we may talk as much as we please, but the trade will pass by us. Go to work and do something to bring business here, and the facilities will soon be afforded to transport it to its destination."

Let it be borne in mind that a very large proportion of all the goods jobbed in this city of the Company. here, and frequently sales are made by the travelling agents of houses here, and then wings of the main building is now approach- and do attend their auction sales, and often buy for cash great bargains; and again it is PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY .- The Laurel not unfrequently the case that when it is this may be and doubtless often is a better market for the country merchant than New

Again, it is a well established fact that persons will frequently go through a small place, and in to a larger one, and pay more for the same thing than it could have been bought for in the former, taking it for gran-CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5 .- At the muni- ted that the larger the place the cheaper the I will not dwell on this as I have before re-HARTFORD, April 5.—The republicans in ferred to it, and I would not have troubled The city is destitute of news. A SOJOURNER.

Maj. Henry W. Thomas.

The gallant bearing of this gentleman in discussion at the Court House, on Monday, has elicited the very highest encomiums from both friends and political foemen. Well may the party congratulate itself in havits faith.

cere his entire bearing, that we were not to the compromise of voting for Maj. Thomas. and 44.

We regret that our space forbids a notice Mr. Shackleford follows him with an array of facts, charging him with disloyalty to the steadiness to his spirits. This faith carries He says he is in favor of Cuba. So am

PHILADELPHIA, April 6th.—The fugitive sioner Longstreth, on the testimony chiefly of a colored man named Jones. He had testified to seeing the fugitive in Harrisburg, in the Union, had fairly and honestly represen-65 years of age, and built a house about that time, but his memory as to dates was tomary and usual. Mr. Shackelford seeks poor. [The claimant conceded that the fugitive had been absent about six years. A colored man of this city, James II. Smith, tified that he saw Daniel in Baltimore, in 1848, as a drayman, and then in Philadelphia in 1849 or 1850, when he went to Harrisburg, where he saw him in 1853. Deputy Marshal Jenkins, however, rebutted this in part, by testifying that Daniel had told him, on his arrival here in custody, that he had never been in Philadelphia before, as

also did officer Logue.

One of the counsel for the claimant, in his peech on the testimony, pointed out the fact that they had proven by five or six witnesses from Loudoun County, the identity of the fugitive; men, indeed, who had known him well-several of them from boyhood-and none of the other testimony showed the contrary, or that he was not a fugitive, yet on the confused memory, as to a brief interval of date, the fugitive was discharged.

The hearing was continued all last night: thus the commissioner sat from four o'clock yesterday afternoon until six o'clock this morning. He seemed to be perfectly paralysed at times as to what his duties were, and the counsel for defence availed themselves of all his weak points. This is his first case as nited States Commissioner.

Marshal Yost swore in fifty special marshals yesterday, the most of whom were men of nerve and prepared for any emergency. Hundreds of negroes congregated about the Court House the first day of the trial, but chief of police Ruggles summoned to his aid four hundred police and drove the blacks

out of the street. Lucretia Mott, the venerable of the abolitionists, sat beside the fugitive all the time the court was in session. She threw her arms about his neck yesterday, and said she would rather give one hundred dollars to rescue him than one cent to purchase him .-An officer removed Mrs. Mott from besides the negro, but she went back and took her old seat, which she maintained.

This morning, the counsel for the defence succeeded in getting the commissioner to reserve his decision until four o'clock this afternoon. There were many surmises at to what this was done for, the principal of which was that it might enable the friends of the negro to assemble in a large number and effect a rescue. Every precaution had been taken however, to meet such an issue, but his discharge by the commissioner rendered all nugatory

While Marshal Yost was determined to maintain the dignity of the law at all hazards, he had nevertheless made up his mind that none should exceed him in charity. He had offered \$50 towards the purchase money, \$1,300 being the amount required to accomplish it, and \$200 if necessary. The freedom-shrickers, however, could not

contribute, as they say their consciences do not permit them to throw money away in that way.

The evidence for the defence was contradictory, and for the most part given by colored men of no character. Daniel, the discharged fugitive, was at (

clock this evening placed in a carriage and drawn through the streets by a thousand colored men. They stopped at the Court room and groaned, but were driven off by

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Meeting.

dance was full. The session was principal- your bearing. I only asked that Gov. Smith public at the present time. The deliberations | sideration at least. I ask you what am I to were quite harmonious, and the best of feel- reply to-has he presented any views or aring prevailed. The Board reassembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock and proceeded | how I got here and how Mr. Sbackelford to business. Major Isaac R. Trimble was unanimously

elected Chief Engineer of the Company .-This gentleman has been serving in that Democratic party? Is he a Simon Pure capacity, temporarily, since the organization | Democrat? I might enquire if he and I

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Balthe Virginia Central and the Richmond, Fred- I am here as the nominee of the Whig Parericksburg and Potomac Railroad Companies, ty. I did not appear at my own bidding, as Agricultural College.—The Maryland bought in New York. Why should it not with the view of ascertaining their views in re-Agricultural College is expected to be so far be so? The Baltimore or Alexandria jobber ference to a connection between the two roads ted Whig party to unfurl its banner inscribnies, and, at his discretion, visit the city of on its success. The ship of state was en-Richmond, to confer with the citizens thereof, trusted to the Democratic party and where is Beacon, of Saturday last, says, we regret to known that the goods sold are to be taken of a direct and immediate connection by a are needed to get her affoat and we demand

passed.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Edwin Robinson, passed unanimously. Resolved, That the Engineer of the Company be authorized and instructed to enter at from a point within three or four miles of details of such location as early as practicable is, because the plunderers have got it. Fifbe within the means of the Company. Mr. Robinson observed, when the resolution had stood at the head of the subscription list, he designed that it should remain. At this juncture, determined to adjourn un-

til 4 o'elock P. M .- Balt. Amer.

Terrible Affliction.

been afflicted for nearly a quarter of a censovereigns. The impresion made is one that entirely helpless, and it is impossible for him will tell well for him on the day of election. to lie in any other position. The coldest Democracy which galls most terribly. Mr. S. is a speaker of decided force and is happy in his sallies of wit.—Fredericksburg Herald.

Steaduless to his spirits. Inis lattic carries him through the heavy trials to which he is subject, and over the dark journey of his pilgrimage.—Glenn's Falls Mess.

Inis lattic carries him layor of Cuba. So am 1, and all of us; but how? The President wants subject, and over the dark journey of his pilgrimage.—Glenn's Falls Mess.

In says he is in layor of Cuba. So am 1, and all of us; but how? The President wants thirty million to negotiate a treaty for Cuba: brother Howard, unfortunate in being a light was speaking and he was not allowed to speak. My unfortunate in being a light was not allowed to speak. My unfortunate brother Howard, unfortunate in being a light was not allowed to speak. It is he in favor of that—and of giving Buchanan Know Nothing, but a very smart fellow in

The Fugitive blave Case Discharge of the | The Discussion at Spotsylvania Court House. the war and treaty making power besides, other respects, congratulated himself that he From the Fredericksburg News.

Gov. Smith led off. He was happy, he

said, to meet the people of Spotsylvania again. In '11, when first a candidate he was in the same fix, with one Whig, and one Democratic opponent, and now, as then, he sentative for six years, been faithful to the duties he owed his people, the South, and asks you for a renewal of the trust as is cusmy position; announced himself a candidate as early as last October, under the assurance that the field would be left to us; that was the common wish and common sentiment of the District. Mr. Thomas himself was committed to non-interference. Your sense of justice will not allow you to commit high treason against the great principle which underlies all Representation, that majorities should rule. In '44, I refused to run against Pendleton and McCarty, because there was a Whig majority in the District. Why is Mr. Thomas here?-Mr. Massey's speech says it is right to take advantage and run in between the other two. Is it right? The people should not endorse such a course. It is a high moral duty to see that moral obligation underlies their action. He would not have dared to meet me in single handed conflict-and if he helped to bring out Shackelford he is taking advantage of his own wrong. Mr. Shackelford I met last fall .--Then he did not want a Convention. In our first meeting this spring he tendered me a Convention. I said it was for the people to call a Convention. I ask him if he has the slightest hope of being elected? and if not, why is he here? Is it to break down the Democratic party, to help Thomas, or to gratify revenge against me. He is here for mischief. (Laughter.) No man has been so misrepresented as to Conventions. In '53. I said a Convention was unnecessary, that a Convention was like calomel, only necessary when there is danger-only necessary when the rule of the majority is in danger. The people have a right to have a Convention whether it is necessary or not .-Their's is the right and mine the duty to submit. I always said it was a question for all his tricks now-(and he read from Smith's the people and not my business, and I said to-day, "if you want it, go and have it."-Politicians wish to carry out their selfish as-

pirations. Let the people put aside the politicians. He said he was going to King George, where he was born and where his ancestors were buried, and amid the reminiscences of the past he would call up those who remain and mingle with them, &c., &c. (We can't follow the Governor's flight of eloquence, though we shall follow him to King George and "mingle with them," too.)

You will hear from Thomas about corrup-

tion and extravagance. Let him prove it and show who is responsible. Is he for Cuba or for the Pension bill? In '40, he showed the black bread which the people would get if Democrats triumphed, and promised \$2a day and roast beef if Whigs were elected. I demand he shall make his charges in his first speech, and say if he is for Cuba, especially. Shackelford-"Are you?" Smith-I'll answer, (and after hesitating.) Yes, I am for Cuba, and I say I deserve to be d-d if I wasn't. I want him to state his charges .-His evidence would not convict a sheep-stealing dog. It is like the baseless fabric of a ision. Under Tariff of '57 your taxes are lower than since 1812, and the free list makes the duties imposed to operate as protection as far as possible. Will be go for more duty on Salt, Iron, and Sugar? is a capital hand at increasing taxes. Since he has been in public life your tax on land has increased from 10 cents when I was Governor, to 40 cents now, which is grinding the people to dust and ashes. Elect me and I'll pursue the course I have pursued.

ner had already made a favorable impression The President and Board of Directors of on the audience, was received with applause, this Railroad Company assembled on Tues- and said: I appear before you for the first He says it is "two pluck one"—I have pluck-The President and Board of Directors of on the audience, was received with applause, day, at Barnum's City Hotel, and the atten- time, and am gratified at your looks and at ly devoted to the transaction of business should have discussed some vital question which they did not deem proper to make of the country, which deserved some conguments which divide us! He tells you got here, but has he told you how he got here. (Great applause.) Is he here with the consent and approbation of the great were now as formerly occupying the same platform, and is not Shackelford here to pluck both of us. But Gov. Smith has left that ground, and is, he says, the only representimore and Potomac Railroad be authorized to tative of the Democratic party. It is for ous marsh land. It was purchased by Gen. the goods bought in and shipped from New open a correspondence with the Presidents of these two gentlemen to decide the question. does, but at the bidding of the resurreced with those doctrines which alone can bless our country, and whose safety depends for the purpose of setting forth the advantages she?-on her beam ends. Other engineers new route between Baltimore and Richmond, | you shall give her to us. I appeal to your is the condition of your country. In 1857, route to the North.

The reading of this resolution elicited a Smith told you how to get rid of the surprolonged debate, at the close of which it was plus money in the Treasury. Snowden went for distribution, but Smith whipping the devil round the stump, went for deposit, and he was elected. Where is the money? How much has Spotsylvania received ? ("Not a red," said a voice.") It has all gone once upon the location of the road, in con- and he was present at the going. (Applause.) formity with the provisions of the charter And yet he says I am to tell you how it went. He knows there were about twenty millions Baltimore to Port Tobacco, and to report the | in the Treasury, and no one knows where it to the Board, with the view to the immediate teen millions more were borrowed, in time of tions to him. His record is a blank as far as construction of such portion thereof as may peace, and that was not enough, but poor any great question or any good to the country Buchanan had to beg Congress to let him re- or the District is concerned. I asked him issue the twenty million Treasury notes .been read, that notwithstanding he was a Forty millions have been added to the public large shareholder in the Virginia Railroad, debt. It rests upon Smith to account for distract our counsels, and he could not tell yet he had an increasing interest in the suc- it. He is your public representative. He until he got to Alexandria and saw the Cuscess of this undertaking; and, as his name wants testimony! Mr. Roger A. Pryor says: tom House, and said he got that, when the "Why are the people so patient, when from truth is Seward originated it in the Senate! the highways and the byways of the Government, the rottenness of corruption sends been unfaithful to his party which made him forth an insufferable stench." Committees what he is. He treats it as a small matter, investigate the corruptions and prove that and perhaps he thinks it is. But I think the highest functionaries are not free from representative fidelity more important than Mr. Elliott Barret, of Chester, who lives stain. Examine for yourselves into the acts ing so able a champion as the defender of about a mile southeast of Chester village, has of your agents. He says I am anxious to he was unfaithful. A party came from the repose my portly form upon French sofas, North, like a black cloud, charged with de-Maj. Thomas arrived on the Court Green tury, with a severe rheumatic complaint. and look in the mirrors which Congress at an early hour and mixed freely with the For twenty years he has lain on his back, bought at \$1600 apiece-enough to set up a young man in business. Such is the use-less, unnecessary, and wasteful profligacy cratic nominee, but opposed him. His cousin, Not only will he rally the Whig strength al- day in winter, as well as the hottest day in of the public money. The Union editor is most to a man, but so courteous and af- summer, when the heat is enough to peel the a convicted swindler, says Democratic testifable was his demeanor, so frank and sin- parched flesh from his aching body, finds him mony. Merrick & Son got that lives oak in the same position, unable to move a parti- contract at a higher price that they might much surprised to learn that he made in- ele, even to rest for a moment. He has often employ men enough to carry the election .roads in the Democratic fold, and that more said to us, "If I could only turn over for one He wants chapter and verse. Here's one than one old line democrat gave an assurance, hour in the course of a year, it would be a chapter and one verse. Mr. Thomas read that in this triangular fight they would agree great relief." The only motion of which he from the letter, "with that shop at work, full is capable, besides the organ of speech, is the handed, the election will be safe." Nearly During the delivery of his speech Maj. T. | movement of one of his skeleton arms, the | a hundred thousand dollars of public money was enthusiastically applauded, and at times left, with which he feeds himself with a tea- paid out to carry an election. Is that honhis fervid eloquence warmed up the great spoon, as he can move his jaw just enough to est? Will you put your confidence in the Whig heart to a heat akin to that of 1840 admit the point of the spoon. Yet, amid his hands of such men. Smith was not a party acute and terrible sufferings, never a mur- to this contract, but his clarion voice was mur escapes his lips, but he is always resigned | never heard condemning these abuses. He of the speeches. Gov. Smith, evidently oc- and cheerful; though his buoyancy does not is going to "touch it aisy" in reply. "Touch cupies the position of a candidate who has arise from animal sprits, but a natural cheer- it aisy, Billy," the Irishman said when they seen the hand writing on the wall, whilst fulness and constant hopefulness, for a reli- were firing the cannon, and Billy has touch-He says he is in favor of Cuba. So am I,

and power to establish protectorate over Mex- and Smith stood on the same grounds told you? Does he differ with the President? Thou art the man," (pointing to Smith.)-Shouts of applause.) How does he stand? differs from the President. How can be claim to be a Simon Pure Democrat-tried by his own test. Where is the Whig, whose heart does not throb with delight, when he sees they have

to fall back upon whig doctrines to save the country. This 'Embodiment of Democracy.' the President, says that specific duties and incidental protection are the only means of preventing frauds, and affording the protect put him on guard. (Voice-"He got in good tion industry deserves and requires. You have lost, he says, from ten to twelve million by frauds under the ad valorem duties. How is Smith on this?--("for himself," said a voice.) In '42 he made a speech in favor he stood on guard. In May '57 Cel. W rect taxation-by which Virginia would be ker Letter. Walker wrote to Smith to ask others got their share and Virginia's repre-sentatives would not go for her share. Yet we send men to Congress because they call themselves Democrats, and your interests are on the audience. We have not space to-day neglected, and your money foully inisapplied and stolen. I "raise taxes," he says, because I went for Internal Improvements, after he. as Governor, said he was "passionately in favor of the system." I followed in his wake. (Smith called for the reading of his | Gov. Smith was allowed, by previous arrange message.) Thomas.-I'll read it, I am up to ment, a closing speech of 15 minutes. The message when Governor, in which he passionately recommended the two great lines which have cost as much as all the rest.) I went for them in obedience to the wishes of my constituents and I will go for your wishes and interests too, if you will send me to Congress. (Great applause.) In Fauquier, in 40. I said a Tariff was like a fence to a field, it protected our interests from competition with the pauper labor of Europe. A gentleman had brought some black bread from Germany to show what paupers fed on there and asked me to show it to the people. I beheve Government was instituted to protect labor and capital, and not to get money for the plunderers who prowl around the purlieus of

the palace. Of what use is the Government to Virginia? Your rivers could accommodate commerce from all the world, and yet other harbors are cleared out by Government and yours are not, because your Representatives vill not vote for their own State. Mr. Shackelford, who is well known by reputation to all present, then spoke: Fellowitizens of Spotsylvania, I have the disadvantage of being a stranger here, though many of my best friends are of your people, who know that in the Senate of Virginia I

was always a most cordial supporter of every measure for your benefit. When your Sena-tor, Mr. Tribble, opposed your railroad, I was its advocate. It seems that I have not given satisfaction to the Hon. Mr. Smith. I have rebelled against this imperial Casar, and he says neither I nor Mr. Thomas have a right to be a candidate because it gravels him and his prospects. I became a candidate four and a half months before Mr. Thomas came paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in out, and yet he says, I became a candidate to elect Mr. Thomas! But if Thomas had not elect Mr. Thomas! put in his "meddling oar" I would have ed him before, and I intend to pluck him again, until I pluck every feather off him, (laughter) and leave him like Diogenes' Whether Smith will be "a model man" when with or without a premium note. If the applicant rooster which he said was a "model man." picked bare, you must decide. (Great laughter.) But I am here without a pass from Casar. How comes he here? He wants the he would otherwise have to pay: or by becoming a honor of representing you. So do I. He says I don't attack Thomas. When I have got the run upon him, he wants me to switch off after Thomas; but I like to keep on the main track. How does he defend the Administration? By calling on Thomas for specific charges. Thomas' charges are not against the Executive or his Administration, but against the members of Congress who but against the members of Congress who but against the members of the Administration when the Administration was then the Administration with the Administration with the Administration was the Administration with the Administration was a seven hundred persons have insured and become always appropriate more than the Administration asks for. Let Smith answer for the extravagance of Congress. A large part of the money, three or four millions, has gone to the Company thus far, and for its flattering prosthe "compensation" of members of Congress.

M. Smith reart in '55 under contract to take Mr. Smith went in '55 under contract to take \$8 a day, and he came away with \$3,000 a year-\$30 a day for the last session. I differ with Mr. Buchanan in some things, but Smith never has said whether he is in favor of the 30 millions, the Mexican protectorate, County where such loss happened, to be mutually &c. I am opposed to them. He demands to know the sentiments of those opposed to him, and conceals his own. I am in favor of the Union and the Constitution which can alone perpetuate it. The Democratic party can preserve that constitution by its strict construction doctrine, which will destroy Abolitionists. I am for a Tariff for Revenue. Smith never says whether he is or not. He was in '42 for Direct Taxation. I don't mean to stop for his complaints. [SMITH-"I never denied your right to be a candidate." | Shackelford-You never denied my right, but

complain of my exercising it. He chose to be candidate in '53. I choose to be a candidate now. He asks me what are the objecwhat public measure or what good to his people had he done, before Thomas came in to But I object to him mainly because he has Cuba, Tariff, and other questions. In '55 struction to Democracy. What did he do to this dangerous foe?—He patted them on the the Seatinel Editor, has said that whoever don't sustain the party does not belong to it. Then Gov. Smith did not belong to the Democratic party. He fought with the Know Nothings. At Orange he said it was not worth while to answer this. He had tried to answer and could not, and so thought it was not worth while to try again. He al-

ways injured the Democracy in '55. Here Mr. S. read from a report in the News of Smith's speech at Spotsylvania Court House in '55, which said he, had "damaged Wise," and added, the editor, Mr. Little, was a Know Nothing. Mr. Little said he was then as now, an Old Line Whig and therefore more likely to give a fair re-port. Mr. Shackelford-Well, the Whigs were running in the same direction.) He continued. Smith was present at Oak Shade. Barbour said Smith was speaking and he

How is he on these questions? Has he you read the newspapers, the great fountains of light and information, and you ought to A distinguished Ex-Governor, member of take them and pay for them, you will Congress, &c., has given a test of Democrathere is a fuss in Alexandria about Smith. He says, "the President is the represen- speech to the Know Nothings in '55. There tative of the party"-"to differ with him is are some facts not to be denied. 1st. There rebellion." "The President is the embodi- was a democratic meeting held and Smith ment of the Democratic party." That is the test, and he is a rebel who does not sustain a meeting at the same time and they invited the measures of the President. Who laid Smith. Some say he accepted the invitation down this test?-As Nathan said unto David, and some say he didnt. The Know North ings were told Smith would address them as the Marshall House and they went there Is he a Democrat or not? He will say he with banners &c., the pomp of war jurion Democracy) and he did address them their satisfaction, and a Democrat called him a traitor. He got but 60 out of 400 Dep ocratic votes in Alexandria-one-eighth the Sentinel admits. Of 51,000 Democratic votes in the District Smith got about 32,000 Fauquier, too, they had him on their Tickets Here is one. A Flag and an Eagle and "Put none but Americans on guard." company for once.") They rewarded him for his services. He would not hold the lan tern, but he marched behind "Sam" wh did hold it; he would not enter the culvert bu of Free Trade and therefore he was for di- Green brought to light the fact of the Wal overrun with tax gatherers and have to pay he would take the Know Nothing nominabetween four and five millions in hard mo- tion. Smith replied he did not like to write ney towards the support of the General Gov- to a stranger, but would meet him in Fredernment, and that in addition to your present ericksburg. Walker did not think Smith taxes-and how much besides to office hold- worth coming to see, and said it must end ers to carry elections, I don't know. I go there. Then Smith wrote to him, refusing for Distribution. Virginia gave the lands to join but-(Here time was up, but Lew's on condition that they should be returned to and Botts testify that Smith was with them her in common with the other States. The | in heart, and while he said he had better not join, if they would follow his plan, "it would

be a certain, sure game." Mr. Sackleford made a decided impressi speech, Mr. Thomas in a 15 minutes speech and Mr. Shackleford in one of like length, concluding short speeches were very spicy

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